### AFFAIRS ON THE

## OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Trial of the French Socialists at Bourges.

SITTING OF APRIL 2.

The President and the Judges took their seats at a quarter to cleven, when the proceedings commenced by Blanqui being called on for his defence.

Blanqui observed to the jury that the proceedings against him throughout the trial had been of the most violent character. The black flag had, from the first, been unfurled: it was a vindictive war, without quarter.

Quarter.

PRESIDENT—Blanqui, the Court is perfectly willing to listen to what you may have to say in defence; but if you continue in that strain, I shall feel compelled to order you to sit down

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Blanqu't then proceeded, in a rather more reserved tone, to comment on the conduct of the Procureur-General against him. All the evidence which that gentleman had brought against him had evaporated before the testimony for the defence. Going into the affairs of March and April, he fully allowed having organised the former of these manifestations; with the latter he had nothing to do, and, if possible, still less with that of May 15. He therefore contended that his arrest was nothing more or less than an act of vengeance against him for his former proceedings, for the political doctrines he was known to entertain, and for the hostility he had evinced towards the acts of the provisional government. One of the victims of the present prosecution had resigned himself—

Barres—Allow me to beg that you will not speak of me.

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Blanqui—I shall not. I shall merely observe that the following picture has been drawn of the affair:—One individual positively resigns himself to endure the sonsequences resulting from the events of the 15th May; he is conducted to the Hotel de Ville, crowned with flowers, while another, who defends himself against those consequences, has placed on his brow a different sort of crown—one of thorns. He then alluded to the defamation of which he had been the object in the Revue Retrospective, by order of the government of that time. It was, he said, a kind of state conspiracy directed against him.

Barres—Allow me—I spoke in another place.
Blanqui—That will be settled hereafter.

FLOTIE (rising in a very excited manner, and addressing himself to Earbes)—Yes, that shall be settled between us.

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Barres, to Flotte—When you think proper.
FLOTTE, (in a furious and threatening tone)—It shall not be long till then.

The gendarmes were here obliged to interpose, and make them both sit down, Flotte violently endeavoring to advance towards Barbes.

The Presupers then told Flotte that if he did not conduct himself with more respect towards the court he should order him back to prison.

Barres—I again affirm that the document of which so much mention has been made did actually proceed from Blanqui.

FROTTE (again turning with a furious gesture towards Barbes)—Have you done?

Barres—Slanqui has affirmed that the document is false. I maintain that it is genuine. His statement has been got up clearly with a view to the recovery of his liberty.

BLARGUN—I have only one word to say in reply—Parsipeny—I cannot allow this incident to be prolonged; it has nothing to do with the affair before the court.

BARRES—I entreat that he may be allowed to defend

BARBES-I entreat that he may be allowed to defend himself.

FLOTTE (to Barbes)—You have disgraced yourself.

BARRES—I have performed my duty. You consider yourself a republican, but you are a miserable Scide (satellite or partisan;) you are too contemptible an individual.

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FLOTE—We shall see as to that.
BLANQUI (to Flotte)—Be silent; allow me to defend myself.

PRESIDENT, energetically—I cannot allow this incident to centinue longer. Prisoners, be silent and take your seats.

Blanqui sgain resumed his observations to the jury, but they were of a general character; and he concluded by expressing a conviction that the jury would be of opinion that not a single charge contained in the accusation had been brought home to him.

PRESIDENT—Barbes, as you yesterday expressed an intention to address the court, it is now the moment.

BARBES said he merely addressed the court to protest against its jurisdiction, and to afford the jury greater facility is condemning him. Since the trial commenced it had become known that Huber had been arrested; he, therefore, considered it but just that that individual should be brought into court to attest to the truth or falsity of the document which had been produced. He, moreover, declared that the jury could not properly judge him, seeing that they belonged to a class opposed to his princieles. But, as he had already observed, he would so far assist them in their labors as frankly to confers that he was guilty of all that had been brought against him. He was, perhaps, even more guilty than they might feel disposed to consider him. He denied nothing, and he would submit without regret to their verdict, whatever it might be. He declared his opinions openly; he adopted no hidden plans. At first he had endeavored to restrain the manifestation, but when he saw the Assembly invaded and the representatives act with the weakness they had displayed, he considered the empty of the people, and it was for that purpose he had gone to the Hotel de Ville. He regretted that he was now unable to do anything more to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate people, and concluded by crying in a loud voice, "Vice la République Démocratique et Sociale."

Sonnien-" Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale." President-Sobrier, have you anything to add to you

Gefence?
Somer.—Nothing.
In reply to similar questions from the president,
Quentia, Larger, Degre, Raspail, Thomas, and Villain,
also replied in the negative, and briefly expressed
thanks to their respective sounsel for the exertions
made in their behalf
General Courtais was the last to whom the question
was put, and on his saying that he had nothing to add
to the observations of his counsel, the president declared the defence closed, and the sitting was suspended
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was put, and on his saying that he had nothing to add to the observations of his counsel, the president declared the defence closed, and the sitting was suspended for some time.

On its resumption, the president addeesed the jury, telling them that the time had now arrived when they were to ponder, calmly and without prejudice, the facts brought before them since the commencement of the trial, and to which they had given an attention and devotion that could not fail in being duly appreciated by the country which had confided to them so important a mission. Is would be for them to reflect on the degree of guilt of the respective parties implicated, whether as principals or accomplices, in the attack against the sovereignty of the National Assembly. The high court had opposed to the violence occasionally displayed during these proceedings all the calmness and impartiality consistent with the due preservation of its dignity. The president then entered into a lucid analysis of the evidence brought forward both against and in favor of the prisoners, and pointed out its bearing on their respective cases, impressing on the jury the necessity of duly appreciating that evidence in its minutest details. The president next called the attention of the jury to the fact, that the procureur-general, in his requisitory, had said that some doubts existed as to the complicity of Villain in the reminial proceedings of the 15th May, telling them that it was their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubts so expressed. "We know not," said the President, in conclusion, "what necessities may be imposed on you by the free inspiration of your consciences; but these necessities, should any such exist, can only weigh on you equally with those witnesses who have sworn to the truth of the statements before the court. You comprehend, gentlemen, as men bound by a solemn duty to listen neither to the dictates of harred mor fear, favor nor affection, the necessity of impressing on the accused the assurance that there is in France, so

ing, and towards the concurrence appears affected.

After the clerk of the court had read to the jury the different questions on which they were to decide, the President pointed out the form in which they were to present their verdict, and then ordered the prisoner back to prison. The jury retired at a quarter to 3, and returned with a verdict of guilty. [The sentences have already appeared in the Herald.]

## The Danish and Schreswig-Holstein Que

The Danish and Schreswig-Holstein Question.

[From the London Times, April 3.]

We presume that it will no longer be denied, by the most devout believers in Lord Palmerston's powers of mediation, that the negotiation which was to restore peace and a good understanding between Denmark and Germany, has ended precisely as we have invariably predicted that it would end, and that it will be recorded hereafter in the same page of comic history with the conference of Brussels, the emancipation of Italy by Charles Albert, and the independence of the Sicilian flag. All these great objects having been pursued with equal zeal, foresight, and ability by the Eaglish Minister, we observe that the result in each case is identically the same, andthat happily for Europe, the intentions of the revolutionary party have in each instance been signally defeated, frustrated or betrayed. But, whilst we watch the gradual fulfilment of these inevitable results, we cannot be insensible to the great occasions of rendering real and lasting service to the peace of Europe which have been neglected or misemployed, and in some instances, at least, we cannot but deplore the infatuation which has led and is leading to fresh hostilities. The armistice between Denmark and Germany has expired. The negotiation must be considered to be at an end, and there is reason to fear that warlike operations will recommence this day. Troops from the southern and central parts of Germany, are crowding to the theatre of war. The report that a treaty of neutrality had been concluded between Denmark

and Hanover, is unfounded, and even the Hanoverian forces have reluctantly crossed the Elbe.—Holstein is re-occupied, but no additional German reinforcements have as yet crossed the Eyder, and there seems every reason to expect that the attack, if attack there be, will be made on this occasion by the Danes.

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Although we have never placed any reliance on the proposed mediation, and had foretold its failure, impartiality compels us to acknowledge that it has failed, for reasons somewhat different from those which had excited our misgivings. The invasion of the Duchies by the forces of the German Confederation was loudly reprobated by public opinion, of every shade, in this country, as a gross violation of the peace of Europe, based upon a false interpretation of the constitution of those portions of the Danish dominions. We held the principle of the Danish dominions. We held the principle of the indissoluble connexion of the Duchy of Schleswig with that of Holstein to be unfounded in history and in law, and we held the inferences drawn from that principle and the acts based upon it to be still more unwarrantable. But we are bound to add that in the recent negotiation which has taken place in London, the German plenipotentiaries have, if we are correctly informed, relinquished, on behalf of the cabinets of Frankfort and of Berlin, the pretensions which we regarded as most dangerous and untenable, with the sole exception of the claim to the succession in the Duchy in the event of the King of Denmark's death without male issue.

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The Danes, on the one hand, had sought to establish the identity of Schleswig with the kingdom of Denmark in point of admistration and in point of succession. The Germans had contended, with far less reason, that by virtue of its supposed connexion with Holstein, the Duchy of Schleswig was German. The proposition made by Lord Palmerston was, that the Duchy should be neither Danish nor German, but independent, and connected with the Crown of Denmark by what was termed "a political tie." It had, moreover, been suggested by no less an authority in the matter than Count Nesselrode himself, that the relations existing between the sister crowns of Sweden and of Norway might serve a precedent for those to be established between Denmark and Schleswig. The German governments and ministers had made up their minds to accept these conditions, and, consequently, to abandon altogether that essential German element in Schleswig, for which the German nation had been ready to take up arms. But the more eager the German plenipotentiaries were for the conclusion of the peace, the more indifferent did the Danes become on the subject. At length the armistice was denounced, and at this very moment it is not improbable that hostilities may have recommenced, by a fresh attack of the Danish forces against the province of Schleswig. Supposing that the Germans have expressed their entire readiness to accede to the terms proposed by the power whose mediation had been accepted, and supposing also that Russia herself has approved those terms without any mental reservation, we do not perceive that Denmark has at this moment any sufficient reason to retire from the negotiation, and to renew the war. If this be the final and serious determination of the government of Copenhagen, it must have other reasons for incurring so weighty a responsibility; for the renewal of the war, when equitable t

is calculated to damage her cause, to endanger her territory, and to subject her to the occult policy of another power.

It is, however, alleged, on the part of the Danes, that their rejection of these proposals has been solely occasioned by the attempted interference of the Germans in the lawful succession of Schleswig upon the king's death. On that point it is clearly impossible for Denmark to give way without abandoning her rights and eventually dismembering her dominions; but that question is not now open—it is impossible to bind posterity by agreements de futuro on such matters as these, and both sides would be equally culpable if they sought to bring a right so remote and uncertain to the arbitration of the sword at the present time. Lord Palmerston prudently abstained from any attempt to settle so intricate a dispute in the lifetime of the monarch whose heirs are alone concerned in it. But that point being left untouched, the Germans are evidently desirous to withdraw from the false position in which the revolutionary invasion of the Duchies had placed them; and it would have been prudent to have afforded them greater facilities for the conclusion of a peace which effectually covered the independence and dignity of the Danish crown. Unhappily, the wound has not been allowed to close; and it may be apprehended that an aggressive and vindictive spirit against Denmark, which had been lulled by the negotiation and the desire of peace, will be rekindled in Germany by the renewal of the war.

Meanwhile it is evident that Germany has more than ever need of external peace. The vicegerent of the empire, the Archauke John, has resigned his functions as the head of the federal government, and a deputation is on its way to Berlin to offer the imperial dignity, conferred by a small majority in a popular assembly, to the King of

ment, and a deputation is on its way to Berlin to offer the imperial dignity, conferred by a small majority in a popular assembly, to the King of Prussia. We presume that the Court of Berlin will not take such an offer an seriour, er imagine that the crown of Charlemagne is to be voted away by the convention at Frankfort; and Prussia will, in all probability, decline the uncertain honor. But, at the same time, it is essential that the Germanic confederation should have an actual protector or head. The minor German States can only maintain their internal tranquility, and even their social existence, by the support they derive from the central government. The house of Austria, in the person of the Archduke John, was first elected to conduct the affairs of the confederation, and, en the retirement of that Prince, we see no reason that the duties of the tederal government should not be directed for a time by the King of Prussia, or by a member of his family. It is therefore to be desired that Frederic William IV. may abstain from grasping a sceptre which he cannot wield without creating a fightful convalidation in fore to be desired that Frederic William IV. may abstain from grasping a sceptre which he cannot wield without creating a frightful convulsion in Germany, but that he should consent to lead the government at Frankfort the assistance which is needed throughout the confederation, by exercising in turn the chief office in the federal administration. In more vigorous hands than those of the Archduke John, the anarchy which still prevails in such States as Saxony and Wurtemberg might be put dawn, the constitution of the Germanic body organized on the basis of the federal compact of 1815, and the peace of the north of Europe secured. But to attain this last important object, the good will of Denmark, and the good faith of Russia, are at least as essential as the moderation of Germany and the admonitions of England, and the ulterior question of the succession in Schleswig must be dismissed from the negotiation.

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The Sclavonian Opposition, and the War in Hungary.

[From the Kolner Zeitung.]

The war in Hungary has of late taken a turn which is calculated to revive the hopes of the partisans of the Magyar cause. Bemgained no inconsiderable advantage in Transylvania, and Russia herself was obliged to interfere between the fugitive Austrians and the victorious Czeklers. A corps of the Imperial Austrian army suffered considerable losses on the banks of the Theiss, and was almost annihilated by the Landsturm, which rose there, as it now does at Paksh and Foldrar. The Magyars have, of late, been better led, and they have fought with a courage to which, in the first menths of the war, they were strangers. But the hopes which were founded on these temporary advantages are fallacious. Any man who will take the trouble of comparing the power of a large and well organized army, with the powers of resistance of the Hungarian hussars and Honveds, cannot for a moment entertain the slightest doubt on the subject. Even if General Bem were to conquer the whole of Transylvania; even if the imperial troops were to suffer losses more grievous than those on the banks of the Theiss; and were the Hungarian hussars to fight with unequalled bravery and devotion, they might, perhaps, prolong the war for hussars to fight with unequalled bravery and devotion, they might, perhaps, prolong the war for weeks, and even for months, but they could never obtain a final triumph of their cause. Nothing was more natural than that a civil war in a desert counmore natural than that a civil war in a desert country, covering an area of seven thousand square miles, could not be brought to an end within a few weeks. The Austrian armies ferm at present an uninterrupted line from Tokay and Erlau to Szolnok and Keczkemet, their southern corps leaning on the reconquered Woywodina. Nothing can be more certain than the defeat of the Hungarians, if the fortunes of the war are to be decided on the battle field of the Theiss.

But Austria herself is slowly and surely veering eyer to a revolution, and one which may do the

But Austria herself is slowly and surely veering over to a revolution, and one which may do the Magyars more good than a score of victories. We speak of the opposition of the Sclavonians against the government.

Let us go back to the causes and to the commencement of the Hungarian war. In the outset it was not a war of Austria against the Hungarian kingdom—it, was a war of the insurgent Sclavonians against their masters, the Magyars. At the time when Baron Jellachich crossed the Drave, the emperor was known to favor the cause of the Hungarians. Jellachich and his Croats were rebels. But this civil war was interrupted by a war of the empire against the kingdom. Jellachich took the field for Sclavonia—Windischgratz fought for the

united monarchy of Austria. Hungary could not, in the common nature of things, withstand the united attack of these two powers.

But if their union were to be dissolved—what then? Suppose Jellachich opposing Windischgratz, or the Croatian Diet at daggers drawn with the Austrian government; or suppose the patriach

gratz, or the Croatian Diet at daggers drawn with the Austrian government; or suppose the patriach of the Servian Woywodina, or even the humble Czechs, were to grow tired of being but the senseless tools of the Austrian cabinet.

The last hope of Hungary lay in eventualities like these, and they have come to pass. A movement goes through Austria, from Bohemia down to the Turkish frontier—a movement, the increasing importance of which must strike every one, and which possibly may end in the salvation of Hungary. The war of races ceases when the Croats, Servians, and Czechs join in their opposition against the Austrian Cabinet; the Sclavonians accustom themselves to the idea of a reconciliation with the Magyars, and of a league even with them against the principles of centralization of the Austrian government, by which they are all threatened.

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Such is the signification of certain simultaneous events at Agram, at Carlowitz, and in the capital of Bohemia.

A letter from Agram says:—

The committee of our Diet have considered the charte setrogée, and they have taken to the resolution not to mind it, but to proceed with its labors. The committee hold that our Diet has already fixed the only conditions under which we consent to an intimate union with Austria; and that the union now proposed can only be decided upon by the Diet, which the committee have summoned the Ban to convoke. An energetic remonstrance is being prepared against the intended division of the military frontier

Coupled with this language, we would remind our readers of the fact that Austria has not dared to order another levy of troops in Croatia.

The Agramar Zeitung has news of a similar opposition at Carlowitz, the capital of the Servian Woywodina. "Prince Windischgratz," says that paper:—

Has written a letter to the Patriarch, and to the Gen

position at Carlowitz, the capital of the Servian Woywodina. "Prince Windischgratz," says that paper:—
Has written a letter to the Patriarch, and to the General Todorovich, instructing them to disband the national forces, and not to suffer any other but the Austrian colors among the Servian troops. The Patriarch's answer was, that he would never allow such a thing to be done, and that he would return resign his post than execute the orders of the Frince. A similar answer, but a less polite one, was given by General Todorovich, who insisted that the Frince's plenipotentiary should leave his camp.

The violent dissolution of the Diet has done its work at Prague. The public reconciliation of the two leaders of the Czechish and German parties—the refusal of Palackz to assist the cabinet in framing the provincial constitution for Bohemia, and his return to Prague—and the violent attacks of the Czechish and South Sclavonic press against Austria—bear witness to the slight hold which the cabinet of Olmutz has on the sympathies of Sclavonians—the only men who can protect it in the hour of danger. And here lies the salvation of Hungary. The war in Italy is about to commence. Austria cannot levy any more troops—nor is she equal even to the mildest form of an European war, unless she sacrifices herself to the baneful protection of Russia.

of Russia.

The Effect of the Defeat of Charles Albert of Sardinia.

[From the London News of April 2d.]

The worst consequences of the defeat and overthrow of the King of Sardinia will not be felt in his dominions. However exhausted by military contributions and ruled with temporary rigor, Piedmont is too near to France to admit the return of utter absolutism. It is in Central and in Northern Italy that the victory of Novara will have untoward effects. It will encourage the King of Naples to put down the representative system altogether, and must obstruct the hopes of the princes of Rome and Tuscany coming to an amicable and rational understanding with the people. Nothing will now content the conclave of Gaeta but the unconditional submission of the Romans and Tuscans; and both will have to return under the domination, not of a mederate or a constitutional, but of a vindictive and reactionary warty.

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Setting aside the consideration of all the tyranny and suffering, the stifling of every human sentiment and hope, which such a complete counter-revolution would bring, the most inveterate of our Anglo-Austrians cannot be blind to the fact that this can never produce the pacification of Italy; but that, on the contrary, it establishes a system of permanent disquiet, of covert conspiracy, in which foreign governments and parties will be always tempted to intervene, and which would fill Italy with mines always charged and ready for explosion.

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The present is the time, therefore, for England to give wise counsel—to represent to Austria that by the restoration of the old Italian despotism they do but morally lay open Italy to French interference and influence—to represent to France that by chiming in with Austrian views they become abhorred in Italy and contemned at home—and to represent to the united Italians that it is only by moderate conduct and constitutional demands they

horred in Italy and contemned at nome—and to represent to the united Italians that it is only by moderate conduct and constitutional demands they can make themselves entitled to the tolerance and moral support of those governments which are founded on popular principle.

With regard to Tuscany, matters might not be difficult of adjustment; for there, amidst the greater portion of the population, the Grand Dake is beloved; and though his policy may not have been either consistent or wise, still his restoration would spare the country the horrors of Austrian interventien, whilst from a prince so mild and so benign no personal vindictiveness or political reaction of a bigot or atrocious kind could be expected. Nothing, indeed, but folly on both sides could have separated a prince and a people whose ideas and interests are so little at variance as those of the Tuscans and their Grand Duke.

In Rome, unfortunately, the case is far different. There, according to the traditional regime, it is not a prince that rules, but a corporation—a sacerdotal corporation or college of priests—whose sole principal and idea is the perpetuation and strengthening of priestly rule, and the confiscation of all power, principle, and property to the one idea—sacerdotal domination. There is, we are confident, no one amongst us who has any adequate conception of the horrors and iniquity of the government, which delivers over the lay and industrious population and their families into the power of the priesthood. The entire system of the Roman government is a net-work of espionage, robbery, corruption, inquisition, and murder. Being in complete possession of the administration, the police, the courts of justice (if they deserve the name) of the confessional, and even of nunicipal authority, the Roman priesthood turn all and every influence te their own personal and elass aggrandizement. Against whomsoever opposes them, or calls in question their dogmas, there can be nothing more easy than to raise a prosecution which menaces his property and innuence to their own persona and viass aggrandizement. Against whomsoever opposes them, or calls in question their dogmas, there can be nothing more easy than to raise a prosecution which menaces his property and life. As judgment is always given according to orders from Rome, and never in relation to the justice of the case, a month suffices for any man's ruin. All must be acquainted with the law of fiducia, by which a dying man can give his property in trust to the priest attending his last moments, the secret words which the priest declares were uttered by the dying man being considered his valid testament. This law alone gives the priesthood the power of disinheriting any family, and succeeding to any heritage. These are small samples of the intolerable tyranny and corruption of the priestly government of Rome.

The population of the Roman States have but one desire, which is to escape from the temporal domination of the Pope, not as Pope, but as head of the college of cardinals and priests. They have had abundant proof, that no Pope, however liberal and well-intentioned, can free either them or himself from this fearful domination. Pius the Ninth did his best. And had he had the power or will to execute the constitution that he gave, something might

cute the constitution that he gave, something mighave been done towards Roman liberation. But it was the constitution remained lead letter in the hands of Pius, that he reforme either courts, nor administrations, nor municipal ies, and that he left the old sacerdotal functions

neither courts, nor administrativns, nor municipalities, and that he left the old sacerdotal functionaries in full power to nullify the constitution, which struck at their iniquitous privileges and diabolical system of tyranny and spoliation.

It is supposed that the party which insisted on real reformation, and which showed its discontent of Pins the Ninth's nullity, is merely an ultra-democratic faction. Nothing can be more untrue.—

There is a very large, enlightened, and powerful body of moderate, educated and wealthy men in the Romen public and assembly—men who care not for a republic, who abhor communism, who desire more than all things protection to property, and who have the one strong conviction that no right, no freedom, and no happiness is possible under the temporal rule of the priesthood. If that cannot be procured for them—if no guarantee and protection can be found against that greatest of all curses—men of any wealth or sense of dignity must quit the Roman States, whilst those forced to remain will bow their heads to the yoke, solely with Italian determination to avenge themselves at the first opportunity. And we should not be surprised if a Sicilian Vespers were one day the result.

We cannot have a stronger proof of the feelings of the Roman population than their protest against the Pope's decree. Pius fulminated an excommunication against those who should vote for deputtes to the Assembly. Almost the entire population instantly rose to deposite their votes in the urns, thus

showing their contempt of the Pope's infallibility. That act of the Romans is as decidedly protestant as that of the Elector of Saxony, when he upheld Lu-

ther.

And we now ask, is it not a monstrous pretension

Like France and Spain. And we now ask, is it not a monstrous pretension for the rulers of countries like France and Spain, which have confiscated church property and thrown off priestly domination—nay, for the ruler of a country like Austria, which also shook off sacerdotal interference with politics—to combine at the present day in what they call a catholic league for the purpose of imposing the worst and most repacious and most degrading form of sacerdotal rule on the unfortunate region of Central Italy? If it be disgraceful in even France, Spain, and Austria, catholic governments and countries, to perpetrate such an act of tyranny and retrogression, how infamous and absurd, and how opposed to every principle of civil and religious liberty and enlightenment, must it be in Englishmen to abet and applaud such restorations as those of the inquisition and of papal rule!

famous and abourd, and how opposed to every promeined or und melegonal between and the prometric to an Indigate ment to the and applications as those of the imputation and a pipular to be a pleased from the product of the production of the production of the production of the production of the commissioner of the production of the commissioner of the manner of the commissioner of the production of the commissioner of the co

condemned for the perpetration of it. Poverty and crime we almost take to be cause and effect in these countries; it is certain, at least, that the greater the spread of poverty, the greater will be the extent of criminal convictions: everything which reduces the labor of the country destroys the principle of moral rectitude among the working classes of society, and through undeserved poverty a man soon loses that self-esteem which would preserve him from guilt, while want tempts him to the commission of crime. But modern legislation either does not see this, or it disregards it; it induces poverty, and then our statesmen are perplexed to know what to do with the number of criminals who are thrown upon their hands. They do not see the inevitable connection between their own acts and the evils which result from them: to buy in the cheapest market is their summum bonum—the ne plus ultra of all their aspirations. We firmly believe that, under such a system, it would be impossible to calculate the money price which the country is paying for cheap goods: the moral cost of them is, unfortunately, msre apparent. If our statesmen now find crime inconvenient, let them reduce the extent of it by encouraging native industry; if they are indifferent about the national morality, they have only to persevere in the course of legislation which has been pursued for the last three or four years.

# Affairs in the Chinese Empire.

From the Pekin Gazette.

A nobleman having been found guilty for gambling and opium smoking, was degraded, although the pleaded in excuse for the latter offence that he was suffering from a bowel complaint. A few years ago he would have been punished with transportation for life.

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The legalization of the drug, has been a subject of most carnest consideration for the supreme government. The grand obstacle which prevents the measure being carried into execution is, that Taoukwang, in 1838, after consulting all the great efficers of the empire, and receiving their united opinions that the evil ought to be exterminated, then declared, in the face of the whole nation, that he would never rest until his children had ceased from making use of the noxious narcotic; and therefore decreed death on the habitual smoker, a well as on the smuggler. This solemn resolution is still fresh in the memory of his subjects; and to admit opium now on payment of a duty, and publish a declaration to that effect, would be derogatory to the dignity of a Chinese Emperor. The staunchest opponents to its legalization, however, are those efficers who profit by the smuggling. These latter are numerous, and posses the means of paying large bribes. It will, however, afford us pleasure to record that the obstacles are removed. Many influential men have strenously advocated this as the only proper course under existing circumstances, and it is possible they may ultimately prevail.

The Lieutenant Governor of Che-Keang represents the necessity of appointing a man of first-rate abilities to the prefecture of Ningpo, as it is a place where foreigners have much intercourse, qualities of a high order being requisite to fit a man for the situation. We rejoice to see so much attention paid to the presence of foreigners; and it is only to be regretted that men are so frequently selected who are totally unacquainted with our ways of thinking and acting. A very honorable exception to this general rule, however, is the new inspector Lin, at Shanghae, a Mantchoo of great capacity and practical knowledge, with a considerable degree of tact. He is a statesman in the fullest sense of the word, and a keen observer of passing events.

A widow lodged a complaint before the supreme A widow lodged a complaint before the supreme government, that her relations were about to force her into a second marriage, and had heap dupon her other indignities; and that she had in vain applied to the inferior tribunals, the only thing she got from them, being a severe beating. This determination of making the fair applicant over to another man, arose from the desire of her kinsmen to appropriate the property left by her husband, and which was entailed on an adopted son. As widows who refuse a second marriage at highly esteemed in China, and have even triumphal arches erected in honor of them, the petitioner is likely to obtain

redress.

Lin has at last found his match. After the glorious report of his exploits in Yunna, amongs the rebellious Mahon medans of the frontier district, an officer dared to denounce him for false-hoods. This individual asserts, that the famous

Oils.—Sperm dull, with eager scalers at 250. Common fish oils remain scarce, and nominally as last quoted; the same applies to palm and cocoanut. Linseed 27s., both on the spot, and for forward delivery.

Rice.—We notice sales of 8,000 bags common white Java, at 9s. 3d; 4,000 bags Bengal, 8s. 6d. a 9s. for broken, up to 10s. 6d. a 11s. for midding white; and 50 tes. Carolina, from New York, at 19s. per cwt.

Salterere.—There is a good demand, and sales on the spot have been made from 29s. a 29s. 6d. for 10 lbs. to 5 lbs. refraction, while 2,000 bags to arrive have been disposed of from 28s. to 28s. 6d. for 5 lbs. refraction.

Raw Silk is steady, but demand limited.

Speltere on the spot has advanced.—£16 5s. has been paid to-day, and holders now ask £16 los.

Spicks.—In the absence or public sales, prices remain unchanged. 1,400 bales Cinnamon are advertised for sale 30th instant.

unchanged. 1,100 sale 301 instant. Sucar. -150 hhds. and 19,000 bags, at auction, have principally found buyers among the trade at a partial trifling reduction, and about 1,300 hhds. have been sold trifling reduction.

principally at proportionate prices. In the absence of export demand, no transactions worthy of note have occurred in foreign; holders, however, are not disposed to accept lower prices. In all the near ports of the continent, as well as in the Mediterranean, business has been much impeded by political causes, and scarcely anything has been done. The Dutch Trading Society have announced a sale of 71,421 baskets, (the whole of their stock.) to take place at Rotterdam, 10th May next. At St. Petersburg, a good demand prevails, and good white Havania is held at Reo. 32.

Tallow remains depressed, and St. Petersburg Y. C. sells slowly at 38s. 6d. on the spot, and 39s. 6d. for new, deliverable at the end of the year.

Tex continues extremely quiet, though the deliveries go on satisfactorily—15,000 packages will be brought to auction, 19th inst.

Tix and Tix Flates as last quoted; the latter continue in active request.

Tis and Tis Flat is as as queries and active request.

Tonacco.—The home trade buy sparingly; no demand for export, and market heavy.

Temperatuse.—L150 bbls. rough, just arrived, have been sold at 7s. 9d.; and 3,811 bbls. have arrived, direct to drawers. Spirits dull; sellers of American, in casks,

to drawers. Spirits dull; sellers of American, in casks, at 34s.

In Whalksonz nothing doing, and quotations nominally £105 for both sorts.

Other articles remain without change in value, and no transactions of importance to notice.

Since the payment of the dividends, Monzy has become extremely abuxdant, both for loans on short time, and discount on bills at and under three months.

American Stocks.—Sales continue of United States 6 per cents, at 106 a 1063/2, and, within the last two days, about \$100.000 have been placed at 1083/2. Massachusetts Sterling have been done at 102 ex. div., and Fennsylvania at 7s, at which prices there are sellers. Buyers of Maryland at 44. No New York or Ohio for sale. Canada 6 per cent, bonds offered at par, and 6 per cents at 90.

The Corn Trade of Europe.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, April 13.]
The certainty that war has been commenced between the Danes and the Prussians, and the possibility of the struggle being protracted, have had the effect of producing some excitement in the grain trade. The north of Europe is the quarter from whence Great Britain usually receives the principal portion of her foreign supplies of corn; and it was from thence the bulk of the arrivals was expected this summer. The blockade of the Ealtic ports, the rivers Elbe, Weser, &c., by the Danish fleet, if continued and carried our rigorously, would therefore have the effect of cutting off the principal source of our supplies; and it is not surprising that the probability of such an occurrence should have imparted confidence to holders of breadstuffs in this country. Our own impression is, that even if the Schleswig-Holstein question should lead to protracted hostilities, and the Baltic remain closed against us, we should still receive sufficient foreign corn; but to draw supplies from other quarters, prices will have to advance here to a moderate extent. The very large shipments which have already been made from France, Belgium, and Holland have reduced stocks into a comparatively small compass in those countries, and they are not likely to export much more unless tempted by higher prices than those now current in our markets. Holders of flour and wheat in the United States of America appear also to have determined to retain their produce, rather than send it across the Atlantic with so slight a prospect of profit as has till now been held out by the position of our markets; and it may therefore be regarded as pretty certain that the value of grain will, in case peace be not speedily concluded between Denmark and Frussia advance more or less. The tendency has certainly been that way since receipt of the intelligence that hostilities had acturacely of the intelligence that hostilities had acturately been commenced; and at most of the leading provincial

governor general has been entirely misguided by his nephew, the treasurer of the province, who has squandered immense sums of money, to whom the detaleation in the produce of copper whom the detaleation in the produce of copper contributed to the compaign, burning and plumbard produced the compaign, burning and plumbard to the compaign, burning and plumbard to committing other excesses; but the man to compaid the compaign to the compaign to the contributed to the c

Genoa. ... 3 " 10.9 cents for £1.

Leghorn ... " 241 lire for 300 marcs banco.

Paris. Afril 12.

Amsterdam. 3 months 209% cents for 1 florin.

Hamburg ... " 183% cents for 1 p. banco.

Londen ... 25.17½ frs. and cts. for £1 stg.

Genoa. ... 905% cents for 1 lire nuova.

Leghorn ... 2 months 56 11.16 grotes for 3 francs.

Hamburg ... 34% do. for 1 p.

London ... 11.10 florins and stivers for £1 stg.

Genoa. ... 43 cents of fis. for 1 lira nuova.

Leghorn ... 35 do. for 1 lire.

London ... 11.12 florins and stivers for £1 stg.

Genoa. ... 43 cents of fis. for 1 lire.

London ... 12.2½ a23½ firs. and sts. for £1 stg.

Rotterdam ... 3 mos. 12.2½ a23½ firs. and sts. for £1 stg.

Antwerp ... 25.70 francs and cts. for do.

Hamburg ... 13.11½ marcs and cts. for do.

Paris ... 25.50a57½ francs and cents do.

Lisbon ... 650 ds. 53½ pence stg. for 1 mirca.

Genoa ... 3 mos. 26.00a26 20 lire ne. and cents for

£1 stg.

Leghorn ... 32.90a33 lire for £1 stg.

### Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERT THEATRE.—The week has been a most glo-rious one at the Bowery. Night after night the house rious one at the Bowery. Night after night the house have been crowded to overflowing, and the audiences have been composed of our most intelligent and respectable citizens, who have been deligited beyond measure with the admirable performances of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, jun., who have enacted a series of characters in which they have won much reputation. The "Bridal" has been performed twice, with immense applause; and "Richard the Third" has likewise been played with remarkable success. As Evelyn, too, in Bulwer's comedy of "Money," Mr. Wallack was highly successful. As Rolla, the noble Peruvian, also, he claimed the applause of a vast audience. Mrs. Wallack has proved herself a worthy supporter to her husband's acting; and, in the arduous characters she has undertaken, gained much applause. Messrs. Wemyss, Gilbert, MacFarland, and the rest of the company have all exerted themselves to the utmost, and altogether the entertainments have been of a most superior character. We are glad to see Byron's tragedy of "Werner" announced for to-morrow evening, with a splendid cast. The Wallacks, Gilbert, MacFarland, Winans, Mrs. Walcot, are all to appear in it. It will no doubt attract a vast audience.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Forrest appeared last night, at the Broadway Theatre, in his admirable

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest appeared last night, at the Broadway Theatre, in his admirable personation of the character of "Jack Cade," which has for a long time been considered one of his best performances. It is a character which calls out the best points of his acting. The stentorian orator, the persuasive clocutionist, and in fact all the grades of stage effect and dramatic representation are included in this performance. Of Mr. Forrest's several and favorite characters, perhaps there is no one which brings him out in a greater degree than does this same "Jack Cade." The piece was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the assembled audience. The performances of the evening concluded with the farce of the "Valet de Sham," in which Mr. Lester appeared as Capt. Trivet, and Miss Wallack as Miss Marchmont. The whole performance was well received by the intelligent audience who were in attendance.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The asnouncement of the

as Claude, and Miss Mestayer as Pauline, attracted quite a crowded house. Chanfrau played the part of the aspiring gardener's son with remarkable taste and judgment. His enunciation is peculiarly distinct, his elecution excellent, and in the more impassioned scenes he truly acted most admirably. He gave the famous description of his ideal castle on the Lake of Como, in beautiful style; and altogether the part was played by him very well indeed. We should like to see Mr. C. exercise his undeniable talent for serious comedy parts more than he does. Miss Mestayer made a good representation of the haughty though humbled Lady of Lyons Miss M. is a very elever actress, and always is ready in any part she undertakes. The "Mysteries and Missries of New York" concluded the entertainments. During the coming week, a variety of entertainments of great interest will be presented. We see a grand spectacle underlined as in active preparation. It will, we hear, be the most splendid piece yet got up.

Burrow's Theatre.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, this snug little theatre was s Claude, and Miss Mestayer as Pauline, attracted

ble state of the weather, this snug little theatre was visited by a numerous audience last evening. The first piece given was the very laughable piece called "Forty Winks," in which Mr. Burton as Tobias Muns, the button maker, kept the house in a complete roar through the whole piece. The satire of "Socialism" was next given, which was received with renewed applause. The evening's entertainments concluded with the very excellent and truly comical piece called the "Capture of Captain Cuttle, or Jack Bunsby's Weeding." This piece is a continuation of "Dombey and Son," in which Mr. Burton, as Captain Cuttle, and Mr. Raymond, as Toots, who marries Susan Nipper, give the audience full evidence of their powers in their particular parts. It is an excellent piece, and we wonder that Mr. Burton does not give it oftener. It would do well to follow after "Dombey & Son."

GUNG'L'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—This fashionable entertainment, which took place on Friday evening last, at the Tabernacle, was greeted by a very large audience. Gung'l and his unsurpassed band played, as usual, with the greatest ensemble, and delighted all who heard them. We hope this will not be the last appearance of the talented German composer and his unsurpassed band.

Censory's Missaraes having completed their leave of absence, and their concert, room at Mechanic's Hall visited by a numerous audience last evening. The first

surpassed band.

Christy's Minstrells having completed their leave of absence, and their concert-room at Mechanic's Hall last three years. Their programmes will be racier than ever; their singing, dancing, joking, &c., as in-imitable as Christy's Minstrels have always been. The prospects are, that they will have a brilliant run.

imitable as Christy's Minstrels have always been. The prospects are, that they will have a brilliant run.

New Orleans Serenaders.—These racy artists are pursuing the successful career which has always been their lot from the first; their entertainments create a sensation which as Byron says, "time does strengthen, not decrease;" and their genuine wit, admirable musical attainments, and refined performances, will always be appreciated in New York.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—Several members of Gung'is celebrated band, will give one of their delightful concerts in South street, Williamsburg, to-morrow evening.

Madame Augusta.—This distinguished dansense, evidently the best in the United States, is now in this city, and why managers do not avail themselves of such an attractive artiste, is very surprising. For graceful figure, and chaste classic movement, she stands unrivalled amidet all the members of her profession that have ever visited this country. She has evidently been educated in the most refined school of her profession.

Macready, the celebrated tragedian, will appear, on

Macready, the celebrated tragedian, will appear, on Monday, the 7th May, at the Astor Opera House. Miss Gannon was to take her benefit at the Museum, Albany, on Friday evening; and that of the agent of the Virginia Serenaders was to come off in Boston on

Albany, on
the Virginia Serenaders was to come
the same evening.
The Avon Theatre, in Norfolk, will be opened to-morrow evening, when Miss Julia Dean will make her first
appearance before a Norfolk audience.
A theatre is about to be built at Nashville.
Messrs Gallagher and Owens, have appeared at the
Baltimore Museum, in the comedy of "A Day After the
Wedding."

15-dame Biscaccianti gives a concert to-night, at th

Baltimore Museum, in the comedy of "A Day Alter size Wedding."

Madame Biscaccianti gives a concert to-night, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. She is said to be a most exquisite vocalist, and delights every one in whose heart dwells a love of melody. Her concerts were well attended in Cincinnati, where she fully sustained the high reputation which preceded her.—Louisville Journal, April 23. The benefit for the Boston Museum Dramatic Fund Association was to take place last evening. The mager granted the use of the building without any charge. The object of the association is to relieve the necessity of the sick and aged members of the establishment. Truly, a most meritorious object.